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ABSTRACT

Comparative higher education data for 1982-1983 are provided for the 14 Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) states. Brief narrative summaries are also included for each of the following topics: state appropriations, tuition and fees, faculty compensation, enrollment, degrees awarded, health professions education, and student testing results. Information is included on: percentage increase in appropriations of state funds for operating expenses in the United States and SREB states, 1973-1974 and 1981-1983; appropriations per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student for public institutions, by state; median annual tuition and required fees for resident and nonresident undergraduate and graduate students by type of public institution for SREB states, 1982-1983; average salaries of full-time faculty by rank for public doctoral, master's, and baccalaureate, and associate degree institutions, for SREB states; FTE undergraduate and graduate enrollments; degrees awarded by level and field nationally and for SREB states; first professional degrees awarded in selected fields; health education headcount enrollment; enrollments of new entrants to medical schools; tuition and fees by specific medical schools in SREB states; high school graduation requirements; and tests/scores used for teacher testing for certification and performance assessment. (SW)

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# Comparative Information on Higher Education 1983

Compiled by Michael M. Myers

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1340 Spring Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309

SREB

Southern Regional Education Board

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## INTRODUCTION

As the nation's first interstate compact for higher education, SREB has compiled comparative information on higher education for more than three decades. While the degree of reliability and comparability has been improved successively over this period, the information should be viewed carefully when comparisons are made among a number of states. For example, periodic changes in the federal reporting guidelines make comparisons over time, using national data, particularly difficult.

SREB publishes a biennial Fact Book on Higher Education in the South which includes state, regional, and national data on finances, enrollment, degrees, and other data relating to institutions, faculty, and students. This annual "Comparative Information on Higher Education" report supplements the Fact Book with summaries on state appropriations, tuition and fees, faculty compensation, enrollment, degrees awarded, and related subjects.

This report, containing information on the 14 SREB states, was prepared for the October 1983, meeting of the Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference.

For state policymakers, the value of sharing comparative information is usually not that answers are found immediately but that questions are raised which may lead to better state policies and procedures. SREB staff assistance is available to states where this information may prompt questions and discussion about higher education trends in the South.

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Several of the following tables use a new institutional classification system which is intended to group institutions with similar missions and programs and make the data more comparable. Definitions used to classify institutions will be found on the back of this page.

## DEFINITIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL CATEGORIES

| Category | Definitions |
|---|---|
| Doctoral I | Institutions awarding at least 100 doctoral degrees which are distributed among at least 10 HEGIS categories (2-digit classification) with no more than 50 percent of the degrees in any one category. |
| Doctoral II | Institutions awarding less than 100 but at least 30 doctoral degrees which are distributed among at least 5 HEGIS categories (2-digit classification). |
| Doctoral III | Institutions awarding less than 30 but at least 1 doctoral degree. |
| Master's I | Institutions offering master's level programs in 10 HEGIS categories (2-digit classification) and awarding at least 100 master's degrees. |
| Master's II | Institutions awarding less than 100 but at least 1 master's degree. |
| Baccalaureate | Institutions that award the baccalaureate degree as the highest degree. |
| Two-Year | Institutions that offer postsecondary coursework below the baccalaureate degree level. |
| Specialized | Stand-alone institutions with specialized degree programs such as medical or health science centers, law schools, fine arts schools, and engineering schools, etc. |

Note: Institutions are assigned to categories on the basis of the most recent available annual data on degrees conferred. However, in order to avoid undue instability in the categorization of institutions from year to year, institutions with declining degree production are not reclassified until degrees have fallen below the minimum required by a category definition for two consecutive years.

## STATE APPROPRIATIONS

In comparison with recent years, 1982-83 state higher educational operational appropriations statistics show a shrinking of current dollar increases for all but two SREB states--Florida and Kentucky. The regional rate and the national rate of increase are both down by 4 percent, with the nation still trailing the region by 7 percent. In other words, higher educational support seems to be slowing down about equally in the Southern region and in the nation, but the region is continuing to average higher annual rates of increase than the nation.

In an SREB measure which shows appropriations as a percent of state taxes, the United States peaked in 1975-76, while the region peaked in 1979-80. However, the slow-down in state appropriations, which has occurred over at least three successive years, has not been matched by a general reduction in the shares of state revenues for higher education. In fact, half of the SREB states reported record higher education appropriations, as a percent of state taxes, in Fiscal 1981. Thus higher education in the region apparently is holding its own in comparison with other demands on state resources.

In terms of constant dollars, the two-year 16 percent national increase in appropriations actually translates to a one percent reduction, while the 23 percent regional increase becomes a gain of only 6 percent. It may also be noted that tuition and fees at the major universities are generally rising at a somewhat greater rate than state appropriations.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1973-1983 AND 1981-83 UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES

| | Percent Increase in Appropriations 1973-1983 | 1981-1983 |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 185 | 16 |
| SREB States | 239 | 23 |
| Alabama | 297 | 6 |
| Arkansas | 251 | 6 |
| Florida | 200 | 26 |
| Georgia | 200 | 24 |
| Kentucky | 195 | 18 |
| Louisiana | 242 | 26 |
| Maryland | 172 | 18 |
| Mississippi | 205 | 13 |
| North Carolina | 255 | 20 |
| South Carolina | 205 | 9 |
| Tennessee | 192 | 11 |
| Texas | 339 | 39 |
| Virginia | 232 | 21 |
| West Virginia | 148 | 14 |

Source: M.M. Chambers, Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1981-82 (Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges).

TABLE 2

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
SREB STATES, 1982-83
(Thousands of Dollars)

| | Doctoral | | | Master's | | Bacca- | Two- | Special- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | I | II | laureate | Year | ized | Total |
| Alabama | $ 47,036 | $ 50,487 | $ 30,982 | $ 25,576 | $ 67,307 | $ 2,344 | $ 93,227 | $ --- | $ 316,959 |
| Arkansas | 41,869 | --- | --- | 51,196 | 19,042 | 12,507 | 18,298 | 30,382 | 173,294 |
| Florida | 190,766 | 66,081 | 27,708 | 103,126 | 22,979 | --- | 283,031 | --- | 693,691 |
| Georgia | 104,366 | 103,555 | --- | --- | 109,479 | 6,879 | 45,030 | 5,426 | 374,735 |
| Kentucky | 62,511 | 37,060 | --- | 88,152 | 43,780 | --- | 22,679 | --- | 254,182 |
| Louisiana | 76,676 | --- | 125,732 | --- | 94,171 | 6,976 | 21,546 | 4,548 | 329,649 |
| Maryland | 104,199 | --- | 20,430 | 16,510 | 73,862 | 4,371 | 80,834 | --- | 300,206 |
| Mississippi | --- | 86,265 | 15,530 | --- | 32,085 | --- | 37,328 | --- | 171,208 |
| North Carolina | 149,551 | 28,916 | --- | 143,681 | 28,399 | 25,615 | 132,574 | --- | 508,736 |
| South Carolina | 71,934 | 41,638 | --- | --- | 55,589 | 12,827 | 51,952 | --- | 233,940 |
| Tennessee | 70,346 | 40,611 | 62,392 | --- | 53,787 | --- | 59,438 | 1,940 | 288,514 |
| Texas | 541,398 | 77,636 | 204,440 | 146,170 | 44,635 | 13,377 | 365,138 | --- | 1,392,794 |
| Virginia | 124,972 | --- | 96,736 | 40,708 | 41,025 | 13,028 | 104,108 | 5,536 | 426,113 |
| West Virginia | 58,241 | --- | --- | 25,890 | 7,364 | 40,658 | 12,319 | --- | 144,472 |
| SREB Region | $1,642,845 | $531,671 | $583,050 | $641,009 | $692,733 | $138,582 | $1,326,635 | $47,804 | $5,604,329 |

Notes: The institutional classifications are defined in the Introduction to this report.

Alabama's appropriations are not prorated. Arkansas' institutions will be funded $11.6 million below appropriations for 1982-83. The LSU Law Center is the specialized institution in Louisiana. North Carolina's appropriations do not include funds for summer school instruction. Texas' appropriations include estimated tuition and fees. West Virginia's appropriations represent original appropriations, prior to mid-year budget reduction. Many two-year institutions--in Maryland and Mississippi, for instance--receive local appropriations which are not included in the appropriations figures throughout this report.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 3

STATE APPROPRIATIONS OF TAX FUNDS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OPERATIONS
AS A PERCENT OF STATE TAXES
1970-71, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81
UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES

| | 1970-71 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 13.5 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| SREB States | 13.7 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 16.0 |
| Alabama | 10.5 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 19.9 |
| Arkansas | 14.5 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 15.8 |
| Florida | 15.2 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 13.3 |
| Georgia | 15.0 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.3 |
| Kentucky | 14.3 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 13.5 |
| Louisiana | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 14.2 |
| Maryland | 10.5 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 12.4 |
| Mississippi | 13.9 | 15.9 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 18.7 |
| North Carolina | 13.6 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 19.3 |
| South Carolina | 12.9 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 19.1 | 18.9 |
| Tennessee | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 17.3 |
| Texas | 15.6 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 17.9 |
| Virginia | 13.1 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.8 |
| West Virginia | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.4 |

Sources: M. M. Chambers, Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1970-71, (1970), 1976-77 (1976), 1977-78 (1977), 1978-79 (1978), 1979-80 (1979), 1980-81 (1980), (Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges); U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1971 (1972), 1977 (1978), 1978 (1979), 1979 (1980), 1980 (1981), 1981 (1982) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 4

APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE STUDENT, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
SREB STATES, 1982-83

| | Doctoral | | | Master's | | Bacca- | Two- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | I | II | laureate | Year |
| Alabama | $2,627 | $3,486 | $2,458 | $2,719 | $2,285 | $3,155 | $1,932 |
| Arkansas | 2,958 | --- | --- | 2,766 | 2,601 | 3,081 | 2,211 |
| Florida | 4,146 | 3,880 | 5,459 | 4,534 | 5,513 | --- | 1,920 |
| Georgia | 4,190 | 3,865 | --- | --- | 2,826 | 1,900 | 2,334 |
| Kentucky | 3,366 | 2,994 | --- | 3,041 | 3,300 | --- | 1,742 |
| Louisiana | 2,990 | --- | 2,813 | --- | 2,727 | 3,305 | 2,675 |
| Maryland | 3,345 | --- | 3,315 | 3,832 | 2,890 | 3,370 | 1,572 |
| Mississippi | --- | 2,818 | 2,787 | --- | 3,717 | --- | 1,107 |
| North Carolina | 4,022 | 3,613 | --- | 3,250 | 3,285 | 4,833 | 1,669 |
| South Carolina | 3,737 | 3,486 | --- | --- | 2,859 | 2,367 | 1,466 |
| Tennessee | 3,075 | 2,616 | 2,495 | --- | 2,543 | --- | 1,881 |
| Texas | 4,139 | 5,137 | 3,009 | 3,069 | 3,466 | 2,872 | 2,055 |
| Virginia | 3,132 | --- | 3,019 | 2,194 | 2,216 | 2,147 | 1,793 |
| West Virginia | 3,100 | --- | --- | 2,858 | 2,437 | 2,445 | 2,138 |
| SREB Region | $3,674 | $3,501 | $2,928 | $3,151 | $2,824 | $2,779 | $1,849 |

See "Notes" with Table 2.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

## TUITION AND FEE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOUTH, 1982-83

Charges to students have increased the least--over the past two years--in the two SREB states where tuition is set directly by the state legislature--Florida and Texas. In Florida, the Board of Regents had recommended an 8 percent tuition increase for 1983-84. In Texas, as in previous years, legislation to raise that state's nominal tuition was again introduced. Lawmakers in both states, however, chose to maintain the current tuition levels.

While designation of tuition is a direct legislative responsibility only in Florida and Texas, the legislative/executive budget process in all states increasingly functions to set tuition and fees, by "assuming" a given level of tuition and fee revenues.

Texas continues as the SREB state with the lowest charges for college and university instruction. Florida meanwhile has moved from a mid-position of seventh lowest in the region to a position of third lowest.

A major change in Arkansas may be of special interest to Southern states which have followed a practice of no differentiation or only small differences in charges at the graduate level as compared with the undergraduate. A repeated recommendation by the Arkansas Board of Higher Education for differentiated charges was adopted for the first time this year. Tuition and fees for undergraduates will be $900 and $1,100 for graduate students at the University of Arkansas.

While the much-discussed move toward "indexing" of tuition as a constant share of costs or of financial support does not appear to have gained ground as an acknowledged principle of continuing tuition policy in most states, in actual practice a number of states do follow a path in that general direction. Georgia, for example, is adhering to a 15 percent annual tuition increase which is to continue until the "historic" (for Georgia) 25 percent level of costs is reached. Tennessee has in place an avowed indexing policy which calls for "holding the line" on tuition increases whenever state appropriations are kept level, as was the case for 1983-84. Virginia adopted, in the mid-1970s, a plan calling for the state to pay 70 percent of educational and general costs and for students to pay 30 percent. The tuition plan has undergone several adjustments including a recent one changing the ratio to 65/35.

TABLE 5

MEDIAN ANNUAL TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES
FOR RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, BY TYPE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTION,
SREB STATES, 1982-83

| | Doctoral | | | | | | Master's | | | | Baccalaureate | | Two-Year | | Specialized | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | | II | | III | | I | | II | | | | | | | |
| | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R |
| Alabama | $ 990 | $2,280 | $1,074 | $2,289 | $1,106 | $2,189 | $ 691 | $1,174 | $ 900 | $1,518 | $ 900 | $1,800 | $375 | $ 750 | $ -- | $ -- |
| Arkansas | 720 | 1,750 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 740 | 1,450 | 750 | 1,440 | 720 | 1,690 | 552[a] | 768 | 780 | 1,920 |
| Florida | 795 | 2,355 | 795 | 2,355 | 795 | 2,355 | 795 | 2,355 | 795 | 2,355 | -- | -- | 17[b] | 36.5[b] | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 1,107 | 2,817 | 977 | 2,831 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 831 | 2,121 | 699 | 1,989 | 534 | 1,512 | 878 | 2,378 |
| Kentucky | 812 | 2,436 | 812 | 2,436 | -- | -- | 674 | 2,002 | 674 | 2,002 | -- | -- | 390 | 1,170 | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | 798 | 2,218 | -- | -- | 662 | 1,292 | -- | -- | 682 | 1,340 | 518 | 1,148 | 402 | 1,200 | -- | -- |
| Maryland | 1,185 | 3,303 | -- | -- | 1,224 | 3,342 | 1,214 | 2,269 | 1,206 | 2,262 | 1,415 | 2,365 | 600[c] | 2,268 | 1,136 | 3,298 |
| Mississippi | -- | -- | 1,132 | 2,058 | 900 | 1,826 | -- | -- | 800 | 1,726 | -- | -- | 400 | 980 | 1,167 | 2,093 |
| North Carolina | 692 | 2,516 | 744 | 2,568 | -- | -- | 671 | 2,459 | 602 | 2,184 | 628 | 2,210 | 132 | 609 | 915 | 2,439 |
| South Carolina | 1,190 | 2,470 | 1,402 | 3,080 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,016 | 1,775 | 850 | 1,840 | 820[d] | 1,810[d] | 1,020 | 1,780 |
| Tennessee | 867 | 2,628 | 832 | 2,590 | 760 | 2,518 | -- | -- | 788 | 2,541 | -- | -- | 462 | 2,220 | 819 | 2,580 |
| Texas[e] | 490 | 1,570 | 490 | 1,570 | 490 | 1,570 | 490 | 1,570 | 490 | 1,570 | 490 | 1,570 | 4[f] | 4[f] | 490 | 1,570 |
| Virginia | 1,316 | 2,901 | -- | -- | 1,298 | 2,538 | 1,341 | 2,289 | 1,279 | 2,056 | 1,064 | 1,625 | 558 | 2,346 | 3,835[g] | 5,665[g] |
| West Virginia | 840 | 2,360 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 650 | 1,980 | 594 | 1,794 | 590 | 1,790 | 440 | 1,640 | -- | -- |
| Regional Median | 840 | 2,436 | 832 | 2,436 | 848 | 2,272 | 691 | 2,002 | 792 | 1,898 | 710 | 1,795 | 451 | 1,356 | 915 | 2,378 |

[a] In-district resident tuition and mandatory fees.

[b] Per semester-hour charges.

[c] For residents of service area; for residents outside of service area, $1,200.

[d] Technical college tuition and fees per quarter are $150 (in service area), $160 (out of service area), and $254 (out of state).

[e] For an average undergraduate student taking 30 credit hours per academic year.

[f] Per credit hour--fees are determined by district.

[g] Includes room, board, and laundry fees.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 6

MEDIAN ANNUAL TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES
FOR RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT GRADUATE STUDENTS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
SREB STATES, 1982-83

| | Doctoral | | | | | | Master's | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | | II | | III | | I | | II | | Specialized | |
| | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R | Res. | N/R |
| Alabama | $ 990 | $2,280 | $1,074 | $2,289 | $1,140 | $2,258 | $1,095 | $1,403 | $ 975 | $1,635 | $ --- | $ --- |
| Arkansas | 720 | 1,750 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 740 | 1,450 | 750 | 1,440 | 780 | 1,920 |
| Florida[a] | 1,140 | 3,300 | 1,140 | 3,300 | 1,140 | 3,300 | 1,140 | 3,300 | 1,100 | 3,300 | --- | --- |
| Georgia | 1,107 | 2,817 | 977 | 2,831 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 831 | 2,121 | 1,011 | 2,721 |
| Kentucky | 894 | 2,680 | 894 | 2,680 | --- | --- | 742 | 2,224 | 742 | 2,224 | --- | --- |
| Louisiana | 798 | 1,698 | --- | --- | 658 | 1,288 | --- | --- | 666 | 1,298 | --- | --- |
| Maryland | 1,684 | 3,004 | --- | --- | 1,630 | 2,950 | 1,214 | 2,269 | 1,678 | 1,678 | 1,565 | 3,493 |
| Mississippi | --- | --- | 1,132 | 2,058 | 936 | 1,862 | --- | --- | 800 | 1,726 | 1,167 | 2,093 |
| North Carolina | 690 | 2,514 | 744 | 2,568 | --- | --- | 686 | 2,474 | 602 | 2,184 | --- | --- |
| South Carolina | 1,190 | 1,190 | 1,402 | 1,402 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,135 | 2,090 | 726 | 726 |
| Tennessee | 1,047 | 2,808 | 1,012 | 2,770 | 988 | 2,746 | --- | --- | 1,021 | 2,779 | 999 | 2,760 |
| Texas[b] | 430 | 1,294 | 430 | 1,294 | 430 | 1,294 | 430 | 1,294 | 430 | 1,294 | 430 | 1,294 |
| Virginia | 1,386 | 2,417 | --- | --- | 1,524 | 2,794 | 1,212 | 2,076 | 1,394 | 1,884 | --- | --- |
| West Virginia | 900 | 2,560 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 555 | 1,990 | 614 | 1,994 | --- | --- |
| Regional Median | 990 | 2,514 | 1,012 | 2,568 | 1,140 | 2,502 | 742 | 2,076 | 816 | 1,939 | 999 | 2,093 |

[a] Resident and non-resident tuition and mandatory fees are $90 more for thesis/dissertation.

[b] For an average graduate student taking 24 credit hours per academic year.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

## FACULTY SALARIES

Faculty salaries (all ranks) at public institutions in the SREB states advanced 6.3 percent in 1982-83 over the 1981-82 level, according to the SREB-states regional data exchange. For the largest doctoral universities the annual increase was 8.6 percent.

A focus of increasing attention in the area of faculty salary trends is interdisciplinary comparisons. An Oklahoma State University report, covering disciplines in doctoral-granting, land-grant universities in most of the SREB states, indicates a 9.5 percent all-ranks faculty salary increase for 1982-83. The fields commanding the highest salary levels are business and management, computer and information sciences, engineering, and law. Lowest salaries are found in such fields as areas studies, fine and applied arts, and library sciences.

The fields of business and management and the computer sciences stand out as areas which benefit from the supply-demand relationship, both in terms of academic enrollment popularity, when compared with fields like foreign languages or letters, and in terms of manpower competition with private industry or government.

The academic community has been much concerned about erosion of faculty salaries by inflation. According to an economic analysis by the American Association of University Professors, the increases in faculty salaries (measured in current dollars) during the decade of the Seventies left faculty salaries nearly 21 percent below the 1970-71 real dollar level of salaries; from 1976-77 to 1981-82, faculty salaries--in real dollars--fell by almost 12 percent.

Whether this loss of purchasing power affects college and university faculty more seriously than professionals in the business and industry sector is debatable. At any rate, the threat of declining quality in university teaching and research because of competition beyond the academic community appears to be a legitimate concern. The changes in faculty salary differences, by discipline, in the course of just one year underscore the competitive element which operates in the faculty market.

TABLE 7

AVERAGE SALARIES AND SALARY RANKINGS OF FULL-TIME FACULTY
FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY FACULTY RANK,
SREB STATES, 1982-83

| | Professor | | Associate Professor | | Assistant Professor | | Instructor | | Undesignated Rank | | All Ranks Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. |
| Alabama | $32,868 | 10 | $25,793 | 9 | $21,179 | 11 | $21,224 | 1 | $17,652 | 9 | $24,063 | 9 |
| Arkansas | 31,440 | 11 | 24,979 | 11 | 21,351 | 9 | 17,009 | 12 | 17,785 | 8 | 23,875 | 10 |
| Florida | 36,293 | 4 | 26,960 | 4 | 22,791 | 3 | 18,126 | 3 | 22,382 | 3 | 26,051 | 5 |
| Georgia | 37,284 | 3 | 27,774 | 3 | 22,288 | 5 | 17,175 | 10 | 19,104 | 4 | 27,393 | 3 |
| Kentucky | 32,892 | 9 | 25,307 | 10 | 21,461 | 8 | 17,191 | 9 | 14,826 | 13 | 25,821 | 6 |
| Louisiana | 33,246 | 8 | 26,959 | 4 | 22,341 | 4 | 17,840 | 7 | --- | | 25,648 | 7 |
| Maryland | 37,591 | 1 | 29,377 | 1 | 23,503 | 2 | 18,046 | 4 | 18,791 | 6 | 27,679 | 2 |
| Mississippi | 30,602 | 13 | 24,799 | 12 | 20,292 | 12 | 17,092 | 11 | 24,812 | 2 | 21,155 | 14 |
| North Carolina | 35,265 | 7 | 26,777 | 6 | 22,097 | 6 | 19,153 | 2 | 17,536 | 10 | 23,442 | 12 |
| South Carolina | 35,350 | 5 | 26,237 | 8 | 21,126 | 10 | 17,878 | 6 | 18,501 | 7 | 23,897 | 11 |
| Tennessee[a] | 31,121 | 12 | 24,395 | 13 | 20,238 | 13 | 16,195 | 13 | 17,052 | 11 | 23,972 | 8 |
| Texas[a] | 37,488 | 2 | 28,896 | 2 | 23,666 | 1 | 17,925 | 5 | 25,247 | 1 | 28,046 | 1 |
| Virginia[a] | 35,334 | 6 | 26,759 | 7 | 21,846 | 7 | 17,366 | 8 | 19,006 | 5 | 26,182 | 4 |
| West Virginia | 28,734 | 14 | 23,441 | 14 | 19,741 | 14 | 16,174 | 14 | 15,889 | 12 | 22,833 | 13 |
| SREB Region | $34,864 | | $26,790 | | $22,110 | | $18,259 | | $21,380 | | $25,558 | |

[a] Tennessee longevity pay ($75 per year for a maximum of 15 years service) is not included in average salary figures. These average salary figures also do not include state funds in Texas which pay 5.85 percent of employees' social security taxes on the first $16,500 of salary; state funds in Tennessee and Virginia pay the employees' share of retirement contribution. These retirement payments are approximately 4-5 percent of total salary.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 8

AVERAGE SALARIES AND SALARY RANKINGS OF FULL-TIME FACULTY
FOR PUBLIC DOCTORAL INSTITUTIONS, BY FACULTY RANK,
SREB STATES, 1982-83

| | Professor | | Associate Professor | | Assistant Professor | | Instructor | | Undesignated Rank | | All Ranks Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. |
| Alabama | $35,819 | 9 | $26,926 | 11 | $22,073 | 11 | $16,309 | 13 | $19,387 | 6 | $26,924 | 10 |
| Arkansas | 34,493 | 11 | 26,949 | 10 | 23,686 | 3 | 16,539 | 11 | 12,404 | 11 | 28,431 | 8 |
| Florida | 36,733 | 8 | 27,080 | 9 | 23,185 | 6 | 18,541 | 3 | 18,765 | 9 | 29,197 | 7 |
| Georgia | 41,281 | 1 | 30,103 | 1 | 24,134 | 1 | 18,124 | 4 | 19,104 | 8 | 31,670 | 1 |
| Kentucky | 36,810 | 7 | 27,683 | 8 | 23,048 | 8 | 18,968 | 2 | 11,809 | 12 | 29,294 | 6 |
| Louisiana | 35,013 | 10 | 27,866 | 6 | 23,003 | 9 | 17,619 | 7 | --- | | 26,710 | 11 |
| Maryland | 40,519 | 2 | 29,246 | 3 | 23,656 | 4 | 17,184 | 9 | 19,683 | 5 | 29,368 | 5 |
| Mississippi | 31,565 | 14 | 25,276 | 14 | 20,696 | 14 | 16,312 | 12 | 26,230 | 1 | 24,759 | 14 |
| North Carolina | 39,495 | 4 | 28,535 | 5 | 23,151 | 7 | 19,433 | 1 | 19,129 | 7 | 29,658 | 3 |
| South Carolina | 37,060 | 6 | 27,789 | 7 | 22,074 | 10 | 16,825 | 10 | 19,868 | 4 | 27,981 | 9 |
| Tennessee[a] | 32,224 | 13 | 25,634 | 13 | 20,964 | 12 | 16,065 | 14 | 24,783 | 2 | 25,800 | 12 |
| Texas[a] | 38,241 | 5 | 29,272 | 2 | 24,024 | 2 | 17,596 | 8 | --- | | 29,858 | 2 |
| Virginia[a] | 39,672 | 3 | 29,204 | 4 | 23,452 | 5 | 17,978 | 5 | 20,372 | 3 | 29,580 | 4 |
| West Virginia | 32,554 | 12 | 25,872 | 12 | 20,747 | 13 | 16,928 | 6 | 15,291 | 10 | 25,766 | 13 |
| SREB Region | $37,215 | | $28,103 | | $23,056 | | $17,382 | | $19,481 | | $28,696 | |

[a] Tennessee longevity pay ($75 per year for a maximum of 15 years service) is not included in average salary figures. These average salary figures also do not include state funds in Texas which pay 5.85 percent of employees' social security taxes on the first $16,500 of salary; state funds in Tennessee and Virginia pay the employees' share of retirement contribution. These retirement payments are approximately 4-5 percent of total salary.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 9

AVERAGE SALARIES AND SALARY RANKINGS OF FULL-TIME FACULTY
FOR PUBLIC MASTER'S INSTITUTIONS, BY FACULTY RANK,
SREB STATES, 1982-83

| | Professor | | Associate Professor | | Assistant Professor | | Instructor | | Undesignated Rank | | All Ranks Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. |
| Alabama | $27,720 | 12 | $24,150 | 11 | $20,162 | 11 | $17,004 | 9 | $16,601 | 5 | $22,108 | 13 |
| Arkansas | 29,042 | 10 | 24,385 | 10 | 20,707 | 9 | 17,210 | 7 | 13,773 | 9 | 23,093 | 10 |
| Florida | 34,364 | 2 | 26,687 | 3 | 21,953 | 3 | 17,739 | 5 | 19,304 | 3 | 26,270 | 2 |
| Georgia | 31,010 | 5 | 25,539 | 6 | 20,527 | 10 | 16,059 | 11 | --- | | 24,264 | 7 |
| Kentucky | 29,941 | 8 | 25,122 | 8 | 21,105 | 7 | 17,363 | 6 | 15,677 | 6 | 24,635 | 4 |
| Louisiana | 29,226 | 9 | 25,496 | 7 | 21,632 | 4 | 18,159 | 3 | --- | | 24,174 | 8 |
| Maryland | 35,087 | 1 | 28,469 | 1 | 23,683 | 1 | 18,246 | 2 | 20,056 | 2 | 26,927 | 1 |
| Mississippi | 26,820 | 14 | 22,247 | 14 | 19,297 | 14 | 16,039 | 12 | 20,690 | 1 | 20,685 | 14 |
| North Carolina | 30,720 | 7 | 25,564 | 5 | 21,476 | 5 | 18,065 | 4 | 18,163 | 4 | 24,447 | 5 |
| South Carolina | 31,141 | 4 | 25,112 | 9 | 20,791 | 8 | 15,796 | 13 | --- | | 23,894 | 9 |
| Tennessee[a] | 28,673 | 11 | 24,080 | 12 | 19,712 | 13 | 15,496 | 14 | 14,180 | 8 | 23,020 | 11 |
| Texas[a] | 33,308 | 3 | 27,579 | 2 | 22,629 | 1 | 28,417 | 1 | --- | | 25,616 | 3 |
| Virginia[a] | 30,874 | 6 | 25,635 | 4 | 21,180 | 6 | 17,160 | 8 | 14,500 | 7 | 24,379 | 6 |
| West Virginia | 27,680 | 13 | 23,340 | 13 | 19,854 | 12 | 16,301 | 10 | --- | | 22,557 | 12 |
| SREB Region | $30,820 | | $25,625 | | $21,380 | | $17,273 | | $17,877 | | $24,348 | |

[a] Tennessee longevity pay ($75 per year for a maximum of 15 years of service) is not included in average salary figures. These average salary figures also do not include state funds in Texas which pay 5.85 percent of employees social security taxes on the first $16,500 of salary; state funds in Tennessee and Virginia pay the employees' share of retirement contribution. These retirement payments are approximately 4-5 percent of total salary.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE SALARIES AND SALARY RANKINGS OF FULL-TIME FACULTY
FOR PUBLIC BACCALAUREATE INSTITUTIONS, BY FACULTY RANK,
SREB STATES, 1982-83

| | Professor | | Associate Professor | | Assistant Professor | | Instructor | | Undesignated Rank | | All Ranks Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. |
| Alabama | $29,234 | 3 | $26,399 | 3 | $21,851 | 3 | --- | | --- | | $25,550 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 25,068 | 9 | 21,974 | 8 | 19,235 | 9 | 16,092 | 8 | --- | | 20,379 | 9 |
| Florida | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | |
| Georgia | 34,264 | 2 | 27,127 | 2 | 24,073 | 1 | 20,231 | 1 | --- | | 25,036 | 2 |
| Kentucky | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | |
| Louisiana | 26,947 | 7 | 24,593 | 4 | 21,369 | 4 | 16,989 | 5 | --- | | 22,910 | 6 |
| Maryland | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | |
| Mississippi | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | |
| North Carolina | 28,993 | 4 | 24,312 | 5 | 21,345 | 5 | 17,397 | 4 | 19,866 | 1 | 23,174 | 4 |
| South Carolina | 27,846 | 5 | 23,035 | 7 | 19,474 | 7 | 16,834 | 6 | 12,892 | 4 | 21,736 | 7 |
| Tennessee | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | |
| Texas[a] | 36,662 | 1 | 27,753 | 1 | 22,628 | 2 | 18,838 | 2 | --- | | 24,944 | 3 |
| Virginia[a] | 27,401 | 6 | 23,135 | 6 | 19,664 | 6 | 17,853 | 3 | 17,724 | 3 | 23,164 | 5 |
| West Virginia | 25,944 | 8 | 21,683 | 9 | 19,260 | 8 | 16,499 | 7 | 17,895 | 2 | 21,400 | 8 |
| SREB Region | $27,189 | | $23,413 | | $20,466 | | $17,202 | | $18,775 | | $22,168 | |

[a] Tennessee longevity pay ($75 per year for a maximum of 15 years of service) is not included in average salary figures. These average salary figures also do not include state funds in Texas which pay 5.85 percent of employees social security taxes on the first $16,500 of salary; state funds in Tennessee and Virginia pay the employees' share of retirement contribution. These retirement payments are approximately 4-5 percent of total salary.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 11

AVERAGE SALARIES AND SALARY RANKINGS OF FULL-TIME FACULTY
FOR PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, BY FACULTY RANK,
SREB STATES, 1982-83

| | Professor | | Associate Professor | | Assistant Professor | | Instructor | | Undesignated Rank | | All Ranks Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. | Av. Sal. | Rk. |
| Alabama | $ --- | | $ --- | | $ --- | | $22,513 | 1 | $ --- | | $22,513 | 4 |
| Arkansas | --- | | 22,562 | 5 | 20,275 | 4 | 17,484 | 5 | 18,484 | 3 | 18,644 | 10 |
| Florida | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | 22,585 | 2 | 22,585 | 3 |
| Georgia | 28,147 | 2 | 24,141 | 2 | 20,865 | 3 | 17,293 | 6 | --- | | 21,442 | 5 |
| Kentucky | 24,649 | 6 | 19,160 | 9 | 17,786 | 8 | 15,853 | 10 | --- | | 18,888 | 9 |
| Louisiana | 27,876 | 3 | 24,058 | 3 | 21,004 | 2 | 18,484 | 3 | --- | | 21,344 | 6 |
| Maryland | 33,095 | 1 | 27,713 | 1 | 22,430 | 1 | 18,208 | 4 | 14,578 | 7 | 26,382 | 1 |
| Mississippi | --- | | --- | | --- | | 17,277 | 7 | --- | | 17,277 | 14 |
| North Carolina | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | 17,287 | 5 | 17,287 | 13 |
| South Carolina[a] | 24,894 | 5 | 21,417 | 6 | 18,131 | 7 | 18,596 | 2 | 18,316 | 4 | 18,560 | 11 |
| Tennessee[b] | 24,210 | 7 | 21,140 | 7 | 18,669 | 6 | 16,596 | 9 | 14,623 | 6 | 19,384 | 8 |
| Texas[b] | --- | | --- | | --- | | --- | | 25,247 | 1 | 25,247 | 2 |
| Virginia[b] | 26,338 | 4 | 23,182 | 4 | 20,008 | 5 | 16,924 | 8 | 12,688 | 9 | 21,253 | 7 |
| West Virginia | 22,948 | 8 | 20,130 | 8 | 17,770 | 9 | 15,073 | 11 | 13,739 | 8 | 18,292 | 12 |
| SREB Region | $29,346 | | $23,637 | | $20,235 | | $19,181 | | $21,697 | | $21,449 | |

[a] Includes branch campuses and technical colleges.

[b] Tennessee longevity pay ($75 per year for a maximum of 15 years service) is not included in average salary figures. These average salary figures also do not include state funds in Texas which pay 5.85 percent of employees' social security taxes on the first $16,500 of salary; state funds in Tennessee and Virginia pay the employees' share of retirement contribution. These retirement payments are approximately 4-5 percent of total salary.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES FOR SELECTED DISCIPLINES,
ALL RANKS, SELECTED SOUTHERN STATES,
1982-83

| Discipline | Average Salary 1981-82 | Average Salary 1982-83 | Percent Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| Law | $41,123 | $45,631 | 11.0% |
| Engineering | 31,506 | 33,914 | 7.6 |
| Business & Management | 30,592 | 34,311 | 12.2 |
| Physical Sciences | 30,011 | 32,687 | 8.9 |
| Biological Sciences | 28,204 | 31,520 | 11.8 |
| Psychology | 27,248 | 29,706 | 9.0 |
| Agriculture | 27,610 | 29,863 | 8.2 |
| Social Science | 27,243 | 29,467 | 8.2 |
| Mathematics | 26,385 | 29,190 | 10.6 |
| Education | 25,609 | 27,704 | 8.2 |
| Foreign Languages | 24,101 | 26,518 | 10.0 |
| Home Economics | 24,441 | 25,900 | 6.0 |
| Letters | 23,745 | 25,846 | 8.8 |
| Fine & Applied Arts | 23,268 | 24,982 | 7.4 |
| All Disciplines | 27,551 | 30,182 | 9.5 |

Note: Data are for land-grant universities in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Source: 1981-82 and 1982-83 Faculty Salary Survey by Discipline, Office of Institutional Research, Oklahoma State University, 1983.

## HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENTS

Economic realities, educational trends, and perceptions of the future affect students and their preferences in higher education. Recent enrollment data show that part-time students are enrolling in greater numbers than full-time students. First professional enrollment is growing slightly faster than undergraduate enrollment, and much faster than graduate enrollment. Two-year institutions are attracting relatively more students than four-year institutions--by appealing to nontraditional students and because of cost considerations. Enrollment at public four-year institutions, which are usually attended by traditional, 18- to 24-year-old, full-time students, is growing more slowly than at other types of institutions. Shifts in enrollment to engineering and business and management programs by career-oriented students who foresee a tight job market after graduation are widespread.

Recent trends indicate that the growth of black enrollment is slowing, while Hispanic enrollment continues to expand rapidly. Economic conditions may account for some of the slowdown in black enrollment. The significant increases in the Hispanic population have spurred Hispanic enrollment gains. Black and Hispanic students are increasingly attending two-year colleges.

The educational marketplace is indeed a "buyer's market." Traditional students are increasingly choosing academic programs that may lead to job opportunities after graduation. Nontraditional students commute to colleges offering courses and programs that are geared to their goals, interests, and schedules. A general decline in enrollment has not yet materialized, due in part to colleges and universities responding to current economic and social conditions.

TABLE 13

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SREB STATES, FALL 1982

| | Doctoral | | | Master's | | Bacca- | Two- | Special- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | I | II | laureate | Year | ized | Total |
| Alabama | 17,081 | 12,609 | 11,494 | 8,739 | 27,565 | 743 | 48,265 | --- | 126,496 |
| Arkansas | 12,012 | --- | --- | 17,194 | 7,177 | 4,059 | 8,276 | 603 | 49,321 |
| Florida | 37,950 | 14,769 | 4,252 | 19,788 | 3,995 | -- | 147,381 | --- | 228,135 |
| Georgia | 19,068 | 21,303 | --- | --- | 35,882 | 3,620 | 19,291 | 3,798 | 102,962 |
| Kentucky | 16,188 | 10,215 | --- | 26,816 | 11,880 | --- | 13,022 | --- | 78,121 |
| Louisiana | 23,003 | --- | 40,915 | --- | 31,732 | 2,111 | 8,054 | --- | 105,815 |
| Maryland | 27,398 | --- | 5,986 | 3,976 | 22,876 | 1,262 | 51,411 | 1,297 | 114,206 |
| Mississippi | --- | 27,117 | 5,116 | --- | 8,307 | --- | 33,726 | --- | 74,266 |
| North Carolina | 31,063 | 6,660 | --- | 40,729 | 8,433 | 5,300 | 79,425 | 492 | 172,102 |
| South Carolina | 15,107 | 10,960 | --- | --- | 18,462 | 5,420 | 35,449 | 554 | 85,952 |
| Tennessee | 18,860 | 12,964 | 23,281 | --- | 19,598 | --- | 31,594 | 1 | 106,298 |
| Texas | 107,800 | 10,693 | 62,507 | 43,080 | 11,349 | 4,658 | 177,666 | --- | 417,753 |
| Virginia | 30,773 | --- | 26,689 | 16,579 | 17,685 | 6,069 | 58,061 | 1,554 | 157,410 |
| West Virginia | 16,124 | --- | --- | 7,217 | 3,005 | 16,629 | 5,761 | --- | 48,736 |
| SREB Region | 372,427 | 127,290 | 180,240 | 184,118 | 227,946 | 49,871 | 717,382 | 8,299 | 1,867,573 |

Notes: Full-time-equivalent enrollments were calculated according to the following formulas:

$$\text{Undergraduate enrollment} = \frac{\text{Undergraduate Credit Hours}}{15} \qquad \text{Graduate enrollment} = \frac{\text{Graduate Credit Hours}}{12}$$

Includes enrollment in any courses creditable to a baccalaureate or higher degree or other formal recognition below the baccalaureate. Includes credit enrollment at extension centers. Medical, dental, optometry, and veterinary medicine enrollments are not included.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 14

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT GRADUATE ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
SREB STATES, FALL 1982

| | Doctoral | | | Master's | | Special-ized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | I | II | | |
| Alabama | 823 | 1,875 | 1,113 | 669 | 1,886 | --- | 6,366 |
| Arkansas | 2,142 | --- | --- | 1,317 | 143 | 969 | 4,571 |
| Florida | 8,057 | 2,261 | 824 | 2,956 | 173 | --- | 14,271 |
| Georgia | 5,838 | 5,487 | --- | --- | 2,863 | 2,603 | 16,791 |
| Kentucky | 2,384 | 2,162 | --- | 2,172 | 1,386 | --- | 8,104 |
| Louisiana | 2,639 | --- | 3,781 | --- | 2,795 | 992 | 10,207 |
| Maryland | 3,750 | --- | 176 | 332 | 2,680 | --- | 6,938 |
| Mississippi | --- | 3,497 | 457 | --- | 325 | --- | 4,279 |
| North Carolina | 6,124 | 1,344 | --- | 3,484 | 212 | 6 | 11,170 |
| South Carolina | 4,141 | 986 | --- | --- | 982 | 1,660 | 7,769 |
| Tennessee | 4,016 | 2,561 | 1,728 | --- | 1,554 | 114 | 9,973 |
| Texas | 23,007 | 4,419 | 5,441 | 4,552 | 1,528 | --- | 38,947 |
| Virginia | 9,123 | --- | 5,349 | 1,978 | 830 | --- | 17,280[a] |
| West Virginia | 2,666 | --- | --- | 1,843 | 17 | --- | 4,526 |
| SREB Region | 74,710 | 24,592 | 18,869 | 19,303 | 17,374 | 6,344 | 161,192 |

Notes: Full-time-equivalent enrollments were calculated according to the following formulas:

$$\text{Undergraduate enrollment} = \frac{\text{Undergraduate Credit Hours}}{15} \qquad \text{Graduate enrollment} = \frac{\text{Graduate Credit Hours}}{12}$$

Includes enrollment in any courses creditable to a master's or higher degree. Includes credit enrollment at the extension centers. Medical, dental, optometry, and veterinary medicine enrollments are not included.

[a] 33 graduate FTEs from a baccalaureate institution are not included.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 15

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SREB STATES, FALL 1982

| | Doctoral | | | Master's | | Bacca- | Two- | Special- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | I | II | laureate | Year | ized | Total |
| Alabama | 17,904 | 14,484 | 12,607 | 9,408 | 29,451 | 743 | 48,265 | --- | 132,862 |
| Arkansas | 14,154 | --- | --- | 18,511 | 7,320 | 4,059 | 8,276 | 1,572 | 53,892 |
| Florida | 46,007 | 17,030 | 5,076 | 22,744 | 4,168 | --- | 147,382 | --- | 242,407 |
| Georgia | 24,906 | 26,790 | --- | --- | 38,745 | 3,620 | 19,291 | 6,401 | 119,753 |
| Kentucky | 18,572 | 12,377 | --- | 28,988 | 13,266 | --- | 13,022 | --- | 86,225 |
| Louisiana | 25,642 | --- | 44,696 | --- | 34,527 | 2,111 | 8,054 | 992 | 116,022 |
| Maryland | 31,148 | --- | 6,162 | 4,308 | 25,556 | 1,262 | 51,411 | 1,297 | 121,144 |
| Mississippi | --- | 30,614 | 5,573 | --- | 8,632 | --- | 33,726 | --- | 78,545 |
| North Carolina | 37,187 | 8,004 | --- | 44,213 | 8,645 | 5,300 | 79,425 | 498 | 183,272 |
| South Carolina | 19,248 | 11,946 | --- | --- | 19,444 | 5,420 | 35,449 | 2,214 | 93,721 |
| Tennessee | 22,876 | 15,525 | 25,009 | --- | 21,152 | --- | 31,594 | 115 | 116,271 |
| Texas | 130,807 | 15,112 | 67,948 | 47,632 | 12,877 | 4,658 | 177,660 | --- | 456,694 |
| Virginia | 39,896 | --- | 32,038 | 18,557 | 18,515 | 6,069 | 58,061 | 1,554 | 174,690 |
| West Virginia | 18,790 | --- | --- | 9,060 | 3,022 | 16,629 | 5,761 | --- | 53,552 |
| SREB Region | 447,137 | 151,882 | 199,109 | 203,421 | 245,320 | 49,871 | 717,377 | 14,643 | 2,028,765 |

Notes: Full-time-equivalent enrollments were calculated according to the following formulas:

$$\text{Undergraduate enrollment} = \frac{\text{Undergraduate Credit Hours}}{15} \qquad \text{Graduate enrollment} = \frac{\text{Graduate Credit Hours}}{12}$$

Includes enrollment in any courses creditable to a baccalaureate or higher degree or other formal recognition below the baccalaureate. Includes credit enrollment at extension centers. Medical, dental, optometry, and veterinary medicine enrollments are not included.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

## DEGREES AWARDED

Today's college students tend to be career-oriented. They want financial security after graduation in an economy where the competition for jobs is very intense. The "baby boom" and the women's movement have contributed to the bulging supply of college-educated job seekers. Concern about unemployment or under-employment have heightened the career anxiety of many college students, who have responded by selecting college programs that emphasize job-related skills and knowledge. These students, compared to earlier students, are particularly interested in a college experience that will improve their prospects for employment.

This career orientation is evident in trends among fields of study. Career opportunities and job openings have had a significant effect on the number of graduates majoring in the various fields. At the bachelor's degree level, business, health, and technology-related programs have had great gains. At the master's degree level, programs that upgrade career-related skills and knowledge have been growing rapidly. At the advanced degree level, a shift from doctoral to first professional programs has occurred. At the associate degree level, the number of graduates in the arts and sciences or general programs has declined somewhat, while the number of degrees awarded in the technical fields has steadily grown.

Black students have responded to the same career concerns. Business and management has become the most popular field of study at the bachelor's level among black students. Awards of master's and doctoral degrees to blacks are still dominated by the field of education, but the number of education degrees awarded is declining. Of the first professional fields, law continues to predominate among black degree recipients.

TABLE 16

DEGREES AWARDED BY LEVEL, 1980-81; PERCENT CHANGE 1970-71 TO 1980-81;
UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES

| | Associate* | | Bachelor's | | Master's | | Doctoral | | First Professional | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 |
| United States | 449,808 | 64.0% | 946,877 | 11.9% | 296,798 | 28.2% | 32,982 | 2.7% | 72,369 | 89.1% |
| SREB States | 120,472 | 101.2 | 258,493 | 20.5 | 75,662 | 63.9 | 7,469 | 23.2 | 19,053 | 100.3 |
| South as a Percent of U.S. | 26.8 | | 27.3 | | 25.5 | | 22.6 | | 26.3 | |
| Alabama | 9,374 | 317.4 | 16,534 | 27.2 | 5,271 | 105.8 | 254 | -4.2 | 940 | 121.2 |
| Arkansas | 1,856 | 167.8 | 6,955 | -4.5 | 1,794 | 51.4 | 105 | -9.5 | 391 | 89.8 |
| Florida | 33,092 | 71.8 | 29,988 | 43.3 | 8,716 | 71.9 | 1,226 | 74.6 | 1,804 | 170.9 |
| Georgia | 6,325 | 61.0 | 17,014 | 14.0 | 6,414 | 41.2 | 553 | 21.3 | 1,540 | 100.3 |
| Kentucky | 5,095 | 159.7 | 11,509 | -7.6 | 4,518 | 63.4 | 264 | 38.9 | 1,319 | 56.3 |
| Louisiana | 2,152 | 329.5 | 14,821 | 5.5 | 3,925 | 17.4 | 269 | -31.2 | 1,427 | 74.0 |
| Maryland | 6,778 | 95.1 | 16,824 | 33.3 | 5,233 | 61.3 | 594 | 7.6 | 961 | 59.6 |
| Mississippi | 4,848 | 35.1 | 8,982 | 1.9 | 2,769 | 67.2 | 241 | 7.1 | 684 | 250.8 |
| North Carolina | 10,969 | 77.8 | 23,712 | 19.5 | 5,289 | 53.6 | 714 | -1.2 | 1,508 | 104.6 |
| South Carolina | 5,697 | 188.3 | 11,358 | 41.3 | 2,985 | 173.4 | 196 | 56.8 | 696 | 150.4 |
| Tennessee | 5,817 | 211.1 | 17,409 | 5.0 | 4,685 | 44.8 | 604 | 24.8 | 1,523 | 75.5 |
| Texas | 19,014 | 94.7 | 53,589 | 23.7 | 16,521 | 72.0 | 1,753 | 29.1 | 4,207 | 99.2 |
| Virginia | 7,020 | 106.0 | 22,078 | 49.6 | 5,488 | 72.9 | 589 | 58.3 | 1,715 | 112.3 |
| West Virginia | 2,435 | 137.6 | 7,720 | -2.3 | 2,054 | 62.4 | 107 | 4.9 | 338 | 83.7 |

* Associate degrees and other formal awards involving curricula of at least 2 years but less than 4 years.

Source: Michael M. Myers, Degrees Awarded in the Nation and the South, by Race, 1980-81 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1983).

TABLE 17

BACHELOR'S DEGREES AWARDED IN SELECTED FIELDS, 1980-81;
PERCENT CHANGE 1970-71 TO 1980-81;
UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES

| | Business & Management | | Education | | Social Sciences | | Engineering | | Health Professions | | Biological Sciences | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 |
| United States | 203,810 | 74.6% | 110,715 | -37.7% | 101,735 | -35.0% | 75,395 | 49.7% | 64,673 | 153.8% | 44,046 | 22.2% |
| SREB States | 61,480 | 63.8 | 38,428 | -25.6 | 24,090 | -32.8 | 20,295 | 74.3 | 16,292 | 169.4 | 10,860 | 22.5 |
| South as a Percent of U.S. | 30.2 | | 34.7 | | 23.7 | | 26.9 | | 25.2 | | 24.7 | |
| Alabama | 4,242 | 41.4 | 2,711 | -6.8 | 1,173 | -44.2 | 1,194 | 49.4 | 1,373 | 266.1 | 629 | 8.6 |
| Arkansas | 1,639 | 24.4 | 1,689 | -26.5 | 530 | -48.6 | 323 | 22.8 | 437 | 178.3 | 306 | -2.2 |
| Florida | 8,618 | 108.4 | 3,795 | -23.2 | 2,776 | -18.2 | 1,868 | 80.5 | 1,446 | 260.6 | 887 | 40.6 |
| Georgia | 4,174 | 25.3 | 2,049 | -33.4 | 1,775 | -27.3 | 1,659 | 105.1 | 1,192 | 154.2 | 741 | 29.1 |
| Kentucky | 2,393 | 33.5 | 2,053 | -47.1 | 791 | -61.3 | 787 | 42.8 | 681 | 119.0 | 530 | -4.7 |
| Louisiana | 3,429 | 28.1 | 1,943 | -43.3 | 1,091 | -42.5 | 1,577 | 76.2 | 1,081 | 79.3 | 574 | 13.9 |
| Maryland | 3,213 | 63.8 | 1,263 | -47.0 | 2,128 | -4.4 | 1,166 | 109.0 | 1,071 | 125.0 | 731 | 38.2 |
| Mississippi | 2,285 | 60.0 | 2,001 | -37.1 | 435 | -64.8 | 677 | 63.9 | 620 | 216.3 | 360 | 18.4 |
| North Carolina | 5,138 | 121.0 | 3,329 | -30.0 | 3,232 | -26.6 | 1,274 | 32.0 | 1,575 | 213.1 | 1,197 | 45.8 |
| South Carolina | 2,547 | 89.8 | 1,972 | 19.5 | 1,338 | -11.3 | 907 | 140.6 | 449 | 147.0 | 551 | 41.3 |
| Tennessee | 3,820 | 38.9 | 2,742 | -32.3 | 1,462 | -48.3 | 1,603 | 41.2 | 932 | 145.9 | 869 | 7.3 |
| Texas | 13,502 | 62.0 | 9,021 | -11.0 | 3,800 | -36.8 | 4,944 | 91.3 | 3,551 | 179.8 | 2,093 | 12.0 |
| Virginia | 4,710 | 155.6 | 2,509 | -8.1 | 3,184 | -2.7 | 1,565 | 72.7 | 1,212 | 174.2 | 1,170 | 70.8 |
| West Virginia | 1,770 | 36.4 | 1,351 | -39.1 | 375 | -74.0 | 751 | 111.5 | 622 | 134.7 | 222 | -26.0 |

Note: These are the six fields producing the most bachelor's degrees nationally in 1980-81.

Source: Michael M. Myers, Degrees Awarded in the Nation and the South, by Race, 1980-81 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1983).

TABLE 18

MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED IN SELECTED FIELDS, 1980-81;
PERCENT CHANGE 1970-71 TO 1980-81;
UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES

| | Education | | Business & Management | | Public Affairs and Services | | Engineering | | Health Professions | | Social Sciences | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 |
| United States | 98,632 | 10.7% | 58,192 | 118.3% | 20,271 | 141.1% | 16,716 | 1.6% | 16,685 | 182.7% | 11,982 | -27.5% |
| SREB States | 32,064 | 55.4 | 12,119 | 189.1 | 4,266 | 212.1 | 3,518 | 23.7 | 4,066 | 206.4 | 2,485 | -13.5 |
| South as a Percent of U.S. | 32.5 | | 20.8 | | 21.0 | | 21.0 | | 24.4 | | 20.7 | |
| Alabama | 2,573 | 69.8 | 938 | 297.5 | 476 | 518.2 | 89 | -38.2 | 334 | 714.6 | 158 | 47.7 |
| Arkansas | 942 | 46.0 | 181 | 105.7 | 89 | 1,680.0 | 158 | 315.8 | 52 | 5,100.0 | 67 | 42.6 |
| Florida | 3,561 | 60.2 | 1,832 | 199.8 | 770 | 442.3 | 285 | -17.9 | 248 | 150.5 | 230 | -29.7 |
| Georgia | 2,957 | 43.6 | 1,174 | 73.9 | 239 | 26.5 | 381 | 37.5 | 286 | 71.3 | 170 | -10.5 |
| Kentucky | 2,458 | 59.2 | 304 | 143.2 | 407 | 516.7 | 178 | 71.2 | 119 | 1,387.5 | 100 | -38.3 |
| Louisiana | 1,759 | 15.0 | 567 | 62.5 | 192 | 1.1 | 148 | 31.0 | 289 | 175.2 | 105 | -17.3 |
| Maryland | 1,618 | 29.6 | 879 | 330.9 | 334 | 140.3 | 181 | 40.3 | 468 | 130.5 | 332 | 2.2 |
| Mississippi | 1,560 | 60.3 | 304 | 130.3 | 124 | . . . | 81 | 26.6 | 106 | 1,414.3 | 64 | -34.7 |
| North Carolina | 2,207 | 75.7 | 683 | 358.4 | 222 | 107.8 | 189 | -2.1 | 439 | 138.6 | 254 | -24.2 |
| South Carolina | 1,562 | 256.6 | 417 | 343.6 | 111 | 36.9 | 130 | 106.3 | 148 | . . . | 57 | -43.0 |
| Tennessee | 2,116 | 37.1 | 503 | 169.0 | 264 | 210.6 | 269 | 33.2 | 246 | 324.1 | 142 | -34.6 |
| Texas | 5,609 | 62.7 | 3,178 | 229.3 | 638 | 277.5 | 997 | 9.2 | 907 | 166.8 | 551 | -9.4 |
| Virginia | 2,062 | 31.3 | 899 | 179.2 | 301 | 250.0 | 333 | 79.0 | 329 | 239.2 | 224 | 44.5 |
| West Virginia | 1,080 | 66.9 | 260 | 372.7 | 99 | 19.3 | 99 | 37.5 | 95 | 458.8 | 31 | -58.1 |

Note: These are the six fields producing the most master's degrees nationally in 1980-81.

Source: Michael M. Myers, Degrees Awarded in the Nation and the South, by Race, 1980-81 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1983).

TABLE 19

DOCTORAL DEGREES AWARDED IN SELECTED FIELDS, 1980-81;
PERCENT CHANGE 1970-71 TO 1980-81;
UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES

| | Education | | Biological Sciences | | Physical Sciences | | Social Sciences | | Psychology | | Engineering | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 |
| United States | 7,900 | 23.5% | 3,724 | 2.2% | 3,145 | -28.4% | 3,119 | -14.8% | 2,964 | 66.3% | 2,561 | -29.6% |
| SREB States | 2,368 | 75.0 | 883 | 7.6 | 537 | -29.4 | 478 | -21.5 | 589 | 64.5 | 414 | -35.3 |
| South as a Percent of U.S. | 30.0 | | 23.7 | | 17.1 | | 15.3 | | 19.9 | | 16.2 | |
| Alabama | 119 | 21.4 | 26 | -35.0 | 15 | -31.8 | 7 | 133.3 | 25 | 31.6 | 12 | -33.3 |
| Arkansas | 26 | -42.2 | 12 | 20.0 | 9 | -10.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 6 | 0.0 | 5 | -37.5 |
| Florida | 662 | 161.7 | 63 | 0.0 | 51 | -49.0 | 52 | -21.2 | 85 | 93.2 | 33 | -25.0 |
| Georgia | 150 | 32.7 | 76 | 43.4 | 38 | -11.6 | 38 | -32.1 | 68 | 161.5 | 30 | 36.0 |
| Kentucky | 25 | 13.6 | 33 | 6.5 | 8 | -72.4 | 12 | -42.9 | 11 | 22.2 | 10 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana | 50 | -3.8 | 35 | -47.0 | 19 | -68.9 | 15 | -74.1 | 26 | 52.9 | 8 | -66.7 |
| Maryland | 153 | 57.7 | 60 | -13.0 | 68 | -16.0 | 72 | -2.7 | 26 | 73.3 | 29 | -54.7 |
| Mississippi | 125 | 26.3 | 33 | -10.8 | 2 | -75.0 | 6 | -77.8 | 23 | 53.3 | 10 | 11.1 |
| North Carolina | 127 | 36.6 | 143 | 3.6 | 61 | 15.1 | 90 | -30.2 | 64 | 39.1 | 34 | -51.4 |
| South Carolina | 69 | 331.3 | 31 | 121.4 | 28 | 7.7 | 15 | 87.5 | 15 | 66.7 | 10 | -47.4 |
| Tennessee | 236 | 143.3 | 60 | -6.3 | 27 | -50.9 | 27 | -37.2 | 88 | 60.0 | 29 | -42.0 |
| Texas | 425 | 53.4 | 198 | 26.9 | 162 | -22.5 | 114 | 44.3 | 113 | 43.0 | 132 | -32.7 |
| Virginia | 155 | 154.1 | 93 | 63.2 | 44 | -7.4 | 27 | -27.0 | 31 | 287.5 | 65 | 1.6 |
| West Virginia | 46 | 53.3 | 20 | -13.0 | 5 | -50.0 | 1 | -85.7 | 8 | -20.0 | 7 | -50.0 |

Note: These are the six fields producing the most doctoral degrees nationally in 1980-81.

Source: Michael M. Myers, Degrees Awarded in the Nation and the South, by Race, 1980-81 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1983).

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TABLE 20

FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES AWARDED IN SELECTED FIELDS, 1980-81;
PERCENT CHANGE 1970-71 TO 1980-81;
UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES

| | Law | | Medicine | | Dentistry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1971 to 1981 |
| United States | 36,500 | 106.8% | 15,683 | 74.5% | 5,526 | 46.3% |
| SREB States | 9,090 | 109.8 | 4,625 | 88.0 | 1,511 | 63.4 |
| South as a Percent of U.S. | 24.9 | | 29.5 | | 27.3 | |
| Alabama | 430 | 142.9 | 231 | 192.4 | 81 | 88.4 |
| Arkansas | 255 | 150.0 | 136 | 30.8 | 0 | --- |
| Florida | 1,259 | 151.3 | 391 | 147.5 | 59 | --- |
| Georgia | 512 | 92.5 | 307 | 75.4 | 166 | 112.8 |
| Kentucky | 410 | 83.9 | 237 | 43.6 | 144 | 37.1 |
| Louisiana | 681 | 79.2 | 442 | 79.7 | 79 | 36.2 |
| Maryland | 469 | 93.8 | 360 | 62.2 | 120 | 18.8 |
| Mississippi | 429 | 320.6 | 145 | 85.9 | 30 | --- |
| North Carolina | 685 | 117.5 | 414 | 93.5 | 60 | 9.1 |
| South Carolina | 224 | 44.5 | 188 | 147.4 | 55 | 161.9 |
| Tennessee | 508 | 71.0 | 396 | 26.1 | 170 | 9.0 |
| Texas | 1,967 | 87.7 | 896 | 148.2 | 384 | 104.3 |
| Virginia | 1,135 | 151.1 | 379 | 87.6 | 104 | 38.7 |
| West Virginia | 126 | 72.6 | 103 | 56.1 | 59 | 31.1 |

Note: These are the three fields producing the most first professional degrees nationally in 1980-81.

Source: Michael M. Myers, Degrees Awarded in the Nation and the South, by Race, 1980-81 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1983).

TABLE 21

ASSOCIATE DEGREES AWARDED IN SELECTED FIELDS, 1980-81;
PERCENT CHANGE 1976-77 TO 1980-81;
UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES

| | Arts & Sciences or General Programs | | Business & Commerce Technologies | | Mechanical & Engineering Technologies | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1977 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1977 to 1981 | Degrees Awarded 1980-81 | Percent Change 1977 to 1981 |
| United States | 159,641 | -9.5% | 129,454 | 22.4% | 89,711 | 31.7% |
| SREB States | 49,658 | -4.9 | 30,677 | 40.3 | 25,724 | 31.2 |
| South as a Percent of U.S. | 31.1 | | 23.7 | | 28.7 | |
| Alabama | 2,310 | -15.9 | 2,024 | 158.5 | 2,626 | 517.9 |
| Arkansas | 732 | 45.8 | 301 | 81.3 | 335 | 109.4 |
| Florida | 21,889 | 4.5 | 5,115 | 68.5 | 3,678 | 32.3 |
| Georgia | 3,264 | 3.6 | 1,843 | 156.7 | 728 | 61.1 |
| Kentucky | 1,117 | 4.5 | 1,544 | 68.6 | 849 | 157.3 |
| Louisiana | 190 | 69.6 | 666 | 28.3 | 320 | -13.3 |
| Maryland | 2,955 | -36.1 | 1,460 | 54.7 | 632 | 76.1 |
| Mississippi | 1,979 | -17.8 | 1,656 | 68.8 | 1,804 | 10.5 |
| North Carolina | 2,370 | -12.7 | 4,374 | -2.3 | 4,181 | 2.5 |
| South Carolina | 943 | -6.0 | 2,496 | 4.8 | 1,869 | -20.8 |
| Tennessee | 1,335 | -6.5 | 1,628 | 76.2 | 944 | 130.8 |
| Texas | 7,864 | -9.7 | 4,815 | 38.8 | 5,731 | 18.4 |
| Virginia | 2,359 | -4.5 | 2,074 | -0.2 | 1,369 | 17.7 |
| West Virginia | 351 | 3.5 | 681 | 45.2 | 658 | 163.2 |

Note: These are the three fields producing the most associate degrees nationally in 1980-81.

Source: Michael M. Myers, Degrees Awarded in the Nation and the South, by Race, 1980-81 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1983).

## HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION

Health professions education represents one of the South's major successes, but because of the implications of (a) a larger supply of health professionals and (b) the increasing costs both of health care services and the education of health professions, it also represents one of the major challenges before state policymakers. Since 1960, the South has increased the number of programs that prepare the various health professionals to the point that the region is now producing twice as many practitioners as it did at that time.

In addition, the South is now attracting practitioners from other regions of the country and students who have gone abroad to study. While the South started from further behind, projections indicate that there will soon be more than an adequate supply of health professionals for the region as a whole.

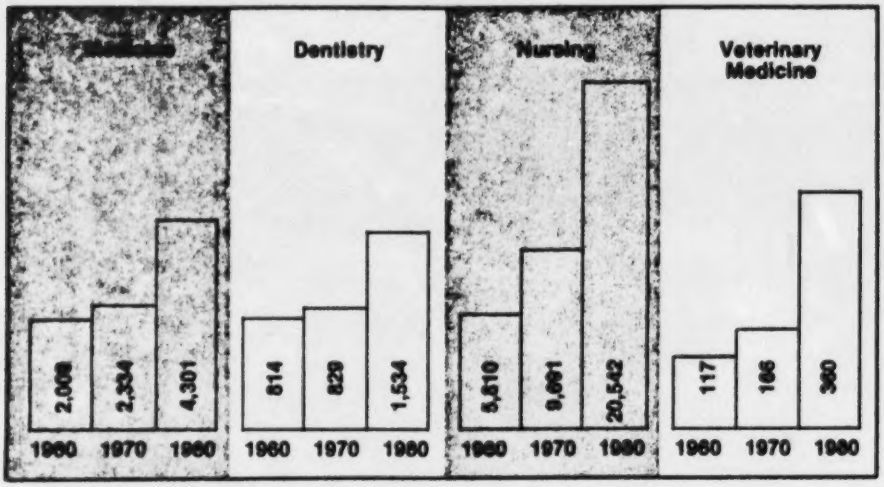
Already there are signs of surpluses. Enrollments are declining in some of the professional schools, and there are fewer applicants in others.

State leaders are aware of the ever-increasing costs of health care services and of health professions education. What has not been so readily apparent is that as each newly graduated health professional goes forth to deliver services and become an entrepreneur in the delivery system, total public expenditures for health go up. These expenditures are likely to increase, for there is almost unlimited potential for the health care system to improve its services.

Despite increases in the overall supply of health manpower, serious problems of distribution of professionals to geographic, subspecialty, and public service areas of need continue, and the problems of minority recruitment and retention are especially difficult, particularly for the major professions. Single strategies to correct distribution problems have a poor record of success, but those states which have been able to mount concerted actions have been quite successful in influencing practitioners for areas of need.

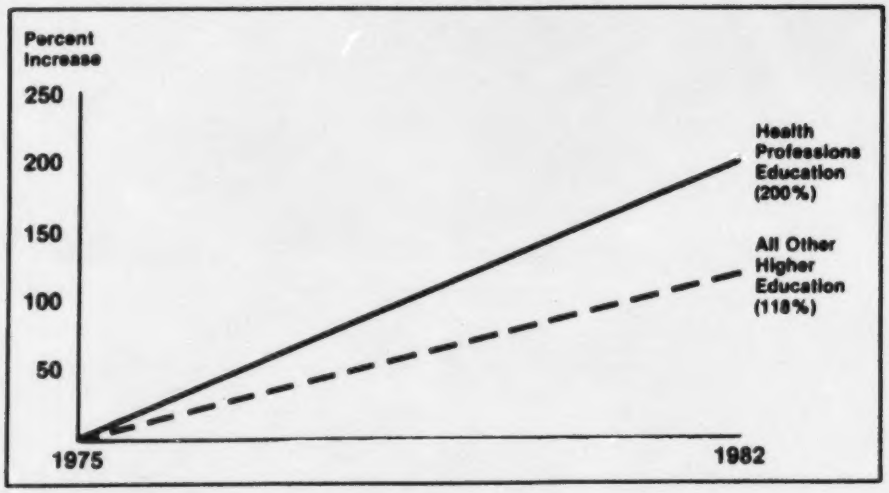
With all the ongoing changes in the manpower supply picture and the changes in federal funding for health professions education, it is essential that each state analyze carefully the whole range of health manpower trends and needs and modify its policies accordingly.

**Figure 1**
**Graduates of Selected Health Professions Schools in the South**
**1960, 1970, 1980**




SOURCE: Compiled from SREB files.

**Figure 2**
**Percent Increases in State Appropriations**
**SREB States, 1975 to 1982**




SOURCE: 1975 health professions funding from Health Policy Research Group, Georgetown University School of Medicine; generally comparable to 1982 data from SREB-State Data Exchange.

TABLE 22

HEALTH EDUCATION HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
SREB STATES, FALL 1982

| | Medicine | Dentistry | Vet Medicine | Optometry | Public Health | Other Health Education | Internships and Residencies | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Family Practice | Total |
| Alabama | 1,136 | 350 | 450 | 168 | 120 | 3,293 | 98 | 597 |
| Arkansas | 544 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11[a] | 57 | 363 |
| Florida | 679 | 288 | 312 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Georgia | 725 | 227 | 346 | --- | --- | 1,025 | 102 | 404 |
| Kentucky | 963 | 488 | --- | --- | --- | 39[a] | 66 | 763 |
| Louisiana | 1,120 | 429 | 312 | --- | --- | 1,016 | 55 | 658 |
| Maryland | 709 | 500 | --- | --- | --- | 831[b] | --- | 41 |
| Mississippi | 593 | 172 | 118 | --- | --- | --- | 36 | 296 |
| North Carolina | 840 | 331 | 80 | --- | --- | 15[a] | --- | --- |
| South Carolina | 851 | 261 | --- | --- | --- | 29 | 180 | 732 |
| Tennessee | 979 | 505 | 171 | --- | --- | 741 | 115 | 573 |
| Texas | 3,965 | 1,046 | 495 | 408 | 575 | 3,203 | --- | --- |
| Virginia | 1,224 | 429 | 218 | --- | --- | --- | 174 | 945 |
| West Virginia | 728 | 220 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 82 | 474 |
| SREB Region | 15,056 | 5,246 | 2,502 | 576 | 695 | 10,203 | 965 | 5,846 |

[a] Pharm. D.

[b] Includes: postgraduate dentistry--55; fifth pathway--46; graduate nursing--466; Pharm. D.--13; and graduate programs in medical, dental, and pharmacy science--251.

Source: SREB-State Agency Data Exchange, 1982-83.

TABLE 23

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS OF NEW ENTRANTS TO MEDICAL SCHOOLS
UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES
1981-82 TO 1982-83

| | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 16,660 | 16,567 | -93 |
| SREB States | 4,897 | 4,850 | -47 |
| Alabama | 214 | 216 | 2 |
| Arkansas | 135 | 135 | 0 |
| Florida | 346 | 345 | -1 |
| Georgia | 322 | 347 | 25 |
| Kentucky | 243 | 220 | -23 |
| Louisiana | 431 | 423 | -8 |
| Maryland* | 299 | 295 | -4 |
| Mississippi | 150 | 150 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 434 | 447 | 13 |
| South Carolina | 216 | 205 | -11 |
| Tennessee | 468 | 413 | -55 |
| Texas | 1,112 | 1,114 | 2 |
| Virginia | 403 | 403 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 124 | 137 | 13 |

*Excludes the Uniformed Services University

Sources: American Medical Association, "Medical Education in the United States, "JAMA, 248, December 1982; and Association of American Medical Colleges, unpublished 1982 medical school enrollment data.

TABLE 24

NUMBER OF GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND RESIDENTS ON DUTY ON SEPTEMBER 1 OF 1974 AND 1981, AND PERCENT CHANGE UNITED STATES AND SREB STATES

| | 1974 | | 1981 | | Percent Change 1974-1981 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Programs | Residents | Programs | Residents | Programs | Residents |
| United States | 4,565 | 52,499 | 4,553 | 67,868* | -0.3% | 29.3% |
| SREB States | 1,038 | 11,289 | 1,146 | 16,493 | 10.4 | 46.1 |
| South as a Percent of U.S. | 22.7 | 21.5 | 25.2 | 24.3 | --- | --- |
| Alabama | 47 | 432 | 56 | 747 | 19.1 | 72.9 |
| Arkansas | 21 | 195 | 25 | 339 | 19.0 | 73.8 |
| Florida | 93 | 1,261 | 103 | 1,629 | 10.8 | 29.2 |
| Georgia | 63 | 647 | 70 | 1,154 | 11.1 | 78.4 |
| Kentucky | 48 | 544 | 46 | 611 | -4.2 | 12.3 |
| Louisiana | 72 | 761 | 81 | 1,222 | 12.5 | 60.6 |
| Maryland | 129 | 1,384 | 132 | 1,765 | 2.3 | 27.5 |
| Mississippi | 21 | 250 | 21 | 339 | 0.0 | 35.6 |
| North Carolina | 88 | 987 | 101 | 1,425 | 14.8 | 44.4 |
| South Carolina | 37 | 391 | 45 | 679 | 21.6 | 73.7 |
| Tennessee | 85 | 868 | 89 | 1,222 | 4.7 | 40.8 |
| Texas | 207 | 2,351 | 245 | 3,733 | 18.4 | 58.8 |
| Virginia | 93 | 982 | 94 | 1,289 | 1.1 | 31.3 |
| West Virginia | 34 | 236 | 38 | 339 | 11.8 | 43.6 |

*Note: Number of residents were estimated from U.S. data providing the percent of total residents by state from 96 percent of the programs.

Sources: American Medical Association, "Medical Education in the United States," JAMA, 236, December 1976; and American Medical Association, '82-'83 Directory of Residency Training Programs, 1982.

TABLE 25

TUITION AND FEES CHARGED BY MEDICAL SCHOOLS FOR 1982-83
SREB STATES

| State | Medical School | Student Fees | Tuition | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Resident | Nonresident |
| Alabama | University of Alabama | $1,369 | $2,640 | $10,560 |
| | University of South Alabama | 540 | 3,600 | 7,200 |
| Arkansas | University of Arkansas | 275 | 2,650 | 5,300 |
| Florida | University of Florida | 75 | 2,037 | 4,811 |
| | University of South Florida | 52 | 1,528 | 3,572 |
| | University of Miami* | 300 | 8,670 | 8,670 |
| Georgia | Emory University* | 190 | 9,750 | 9,750 |
| | Mercer University* | 97 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| | Morehouse School of Medicine* | 1,530 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| | Medical College of Georgia | 159 | 2,052 | 6,156 |
| Kentucky | University of Kentucky | 100 | 2,404 | 4,790 |
| | University of Louisville | 135 | 2,435 | 4,819 |
| Louisiana | Louisiana State University-New Orleans | 2,108 | -0- | NA |
| | Louisiana State University-Shreveport | 2,040 | -0- | NA |
| | Tulane University | 321 | 8,010 | 12,004 |
| Maryland | Johns Hopkins University* | 1,640 | 8,550 | 8,550 |
| | University of Maryland | 487 | 3,929 | 7,322 |

TABLE 25 (continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mississippi | University of Mississippi | 61 | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| North Carolina | Bowman Gray School of Medicine* | -0- | 7,150 | 7,150 |
| | Duke University* | 523 | 7,770 | 7,770 |
| | University of North Carolina | 280 | 972 | 2,790 |
| | East Carolina University | 296 | 972 | 2,790 |
| South Carolina | Medical University of South Carolina | -0- | 1,979 | 3,653 |
| | University of South Carolina | -0- | 2,020 | 3,995 |
| Tennessee | Meharry Medical College* | 749 | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| | Vanderbilt University* | 300 | 7,600 | 7,600 |
| | University of Tennessee | 200 | 3,492 | 5,772 |
| | East Tennessee State University | 3,767 | -0- | 5,832 |
| Texas | Baylor College of Medicine* | 538 | 400 | 8,000 |
| | University of Texas-San Antonio | 515 | 300 | 900 |
| | University of Texas-Southwestern | 187 | 300 | 900 |
| | University of Texas-Galveston | 493 | 400 | 1,200 |
| | University of Texas-Houston | 225 | 300 | 900 |
| | Texas Tech University | 395 | 300 | NA |
| | Texas A&M University | 559 | 300 | 900 |
| Virginia | Eastern Virginia Medical School* | 425 | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| | University of Virginia | 36 | 3,190 | 8,110 |
| | Medical College of Virginia | 232 | 3,850 | 7,000 |
| West Virginia | University of West Virginia | 360 | 1,110 | 3,110 |
| | Marshall University | 630 | 700 | 2,100 |

Note: All figures rounded to nearest dollar; where no fees are listed these are usually included with the tuition. "NA" indicates that these schools do not accept out-of-state residents.

*Private Medical Schools

Source: Unpublished data from the Association of American Medical Colleges.

## EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

Over the past several years, both regionally and nationally, there has been a rapidly growing concern about educational quality. This is reflected in a considerable number of studies and calls for action, as well as in grassroots sentiment--as revealed in the public press.

The beginnings of this new wave of concern about quality were largely associated with the gradual realization of the more than decade-long plunge of SAT scores, which finally reached wide national attention by the late 1970s. Thus, the problem focuses to a large extent on high school preparation, and particularly on the college-bound high school graduate. High school graduation requirements tend to mirror college admission requirements and the educational quality problem is seen to cut across all sectors--elementary, secondary, and postsecondary. Colleges and universities influence the curriculum of the schools by establishing expectations. Also, they are the source of the teacher and administrator manpower which operates the schools.

Governors and legislators, who have heretofore tended to view K-12 education and postsecondary education as separate categories, are increasingly dealing with the schools and colleges of their states as an interconnected whole. The following tables, which are selected from activities associated with SREB's Task Force on Higher Education and the Schools, illustrate kinds of educational changes which are being brought about because of the increased concern about educational quality at all levels.

# TABLE 26

## STUDENT TESTING IN GRADES 9-12 IN THE SREB STATES

| | Tests | Subjects Tested | Grade Level Given | Required for High School Graduation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Alabama High School Graduation Exam (state developed) | reading, language, mathematics | 11 (fall) + 3 other times | yes (Class of 1985) |
| | California Achievement Tests (CAT) (nationally normed) | reading, language, mathematics | 10 | |
| Arkansas | Science Research Associates Achievement Series (SRA)(nationally normed) | basic subjects | 10 | no |
| Florida | State Student Assessment Test - Part I (state developed) | basic skills (reading, writing, mathematics) | 10 | |
| | State Student Assessment Test - Part II (state developed) | application of basic skills (reading, writing, mathematics) | 10 (after May 15), 11-twice, 12-twice | yes |
| Georgia | Georgia Basic Skills Test (state developed) | reading, mathematics, problem-solving | 10 (spring) with 5 additional opportunities to pass | yes (Class of 1985) |
| Kentucky | Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills (CTBS) and Test of Cognitive Skills (nationally normed) | reading, writing, spelling, mathematics, reference skills | 10 | no |
| Louisiana | Louisiana State Assessments (state developed) | reading, writing, mathematics | 10 | no |
| | Louisiana Basic Skills Testing Program is being phased in and will include grade 12 in 1992 (state developed) | language arts, mathematics | 9-12 by 1992 | |
| Maryland | Maryland Functional Tests of Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Citizenship | reading (now), mathematics and writing (Class of 1987) | 9 (first time), 2 opportunities each year | yes |
| Mississippi | Achievement Tests, through grade 8 only | | | |
| North Carolina | California Achievement Tests (CAT) (nationally normed) | language, reading, mathematics | 9 | |
| | North Carolina Writing Test (state developed) | writing | 9 | |
| | North Carolina Competency Test (state developed) | reading and mathematics (now), writing (Class of 1987) | 11 (first time), minimum 5 opportunities before end of senior year (can be taken at a later date) | yes |

## TABLE 26 (continued)

| | Tests | Subjects Tested | Grade Level Given | Required for High School Graduation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Carolina | Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills (CTBS) (nationally normed) | reading, spelling, language, mathematics, science, social studies, reference skills | 10 | |
| | Basic Skills Assessment Program (state developed) | reading, spelling, language, mathematics, writing | 11 | no |
| Tennessee | Tennessee Proficiency Test (state developed) | language arts, mathematics | 9 (first time) + 4 other opportunities | yes |
| Texas | Texas Assessment of Basic Skills (state developed) | reading, writing, mathematics | 9 (first time); yearly opportunities through 12 | no |
| Virginia | Virginia Basic Skills Tests (state developed) | reading, mathematics | 10 (first time) + 4 other opportunities (3 in senior year) | yes |
| | Science Research Associates Achievement Series (SRA) (nationally normed) | reading, mathematics, science | 11 | |
| West Virginia | Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills (CTBS) (nationally normed) | reading, language, spelling, mathematics, reference skills, science, social science, verbal and non-verbal abilities | 9, 11 | no |

SOURCE: Southern Regional Education Board, compiled from data supplied by State Departments of Education, September, 1983.

TABLE 27

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS OR PROPOSALS
FOR NEW REQUIREMENTS IN THE SREB STATES

| | English | Social Studies | Mathematics | Science | Physical Education/ Health | Total Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama (Class of 1985) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3½ | 20 |
| Arkansas (Proposed Revisions) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ½ | 20 |
| Florida (Class of 1985) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 22* |
| (Class of 1987) | | | | | | 24 |
| Georgia | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21* |
| (To be voted on by State Board of Education in November--Effective Class of 1988) | | | | | | |
| Kentucky (Class of 1987) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| (Freshmen and sophomores must take English, math, and science courses) | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 22 |
| Maryland | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| (A state Task Force is considering revisions) | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 3 | 2½ | 1 | 1 | | 16 |
| North Carolina (Class of 1987) | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20* |
| South Carolina+ (Class of 1987) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| Tennessee (Class of 1987) | 4 | 1½ | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 20 |
| Texas | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| (Task Force is considering changes, possibly three years of math) | | | | | | |
| Virginia+ (Class of 1988) | 4 | 3 | 3 (or 2 and 3) | 2 | 2 | 20* |
| West Virginia | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 20 |

+ South Carolina and Virginia vocational students may substitute occupational program sequences for some math and science requirements.

* Florida, Virginia and North Carolina have honors diplomas which include additional mathematics and science requirements as well as foreign language. Georgia has proposed an endorsed diploma which would require additional mathematics and science as well as foreign language.

Source: Southern Regional Education Board, September, 1983.

## TABLE 28

## UNITS OF HIGH SCHOOL WORK RECOMMENDED OR REQUIRED FOR COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

| | English | Mathematics | Science | Social Studies | Foreign Language | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Florida Board of Regents<br>Required--Effective Immediately | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | A |
| Georgia Board of Regents<br>Recommended--Effective Immediately | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | B |
| Kentucky Council on Higher Education<br>Required--Effective Fall, 1987 | 4 | 3<br>(+1*) | 2<br>(+1*) | 2 | * | C |
| Louisiana Board of Regents<br>Recommended--Effective Immediately | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | D |
| Maryland Board of State<br>State and Universities<br>Required--Effective Fall, 1989 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | E |
| Mississippi Board of Trustees State<br>Institution of Higher Learning<br>Required--Effective Fall, 1986 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2½ | 2* | F |
| South Carolina Commission<br>on Higher Education<br>Recommended for implementation by individual public senior colleges by Fall, 1988 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | G |

* Extra units recommended

Notes: Some of these requirements will not be enforced until students currently in the ninth grade have graduated. Required courses are generally specified: for example, algebra II, chemistry, biology, United States history.

A. In Florida, the State University System requires three additional electives within the five major college preparatory areas. In 1986-87, the requirement will be four years of study in English, three years in mathematics, and three years in natural science, plus four additional electives in the college preparatory areas.

B. In Georgia, the following additional courses are also strongly recommended: trigonometry, an additional laboratory course in science, a third course in a foreign language or study in a second foreign language, fine arts (art, dance, drama, music), computer technology, physical and health education, and typing.

C. Kentucky's universities can exempt up to 20 percent of the freshman class from the requirements. Extra units are recommended in computer science and the arts.

D. Louisiana's Task Force report also recommends 2 units in physical education, 1 unit in the arts, and 4½ units in electives. The report specifies the recommended content for each course and suggests the competencies the students should demonstrate. A "Free Enterprise" course (½ unit) is also required. Also recommended are comprehensive semester examinations, using the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test (PSAT) for diagnosing academic preparation, and that students take one unit of typing.

E. Maryland's state colleges and universities allow a small percentage of students to be admitted who are not prepared for college work, but no college credit is awarded for remedial work. The University of Maryland has also raised its requirements to 4 units of English, 3 units of mathematics, and 2 units of laboratory science.

F. Mississippi's Board of Trustees recommends that college-bound students take a computer science course and gain a level of typing proficiency.

G. South Carolina's proposed prerequisities include an additional unit of advanced mathematics or computer science or a combination of these; or one unit of world history or of international relations.

Source: Southern Regional Education Board, August, 1983.

# TABLE 29

## PRESENT STATUS - TEACHER TESTING - SEPTEMBER, 1983

| | State Board or Legislative Mandate for Admission to Teacher Education Programs | Test Before Certification | Performance Assessment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ACT 16<br>Passing score on English test, 1.2 G.P.A. on 3.0 scale | State developed (subject matter, professional education) | |
| Arkansas | | NTE (Area--if it exists, Test of Professional Knowledge) | |
| Florida | ACT 17 (SAT 835)<br>10% waiver<br>minimum G.P.A. (set by institutions), demonstration of communication and computations (standards set by institutions) | State developed (professional education, reading, writing, mathematics) | Performance evaluation during year long supervised teaching program for beginning teachers |
| Georgia | 2.0 G.P.A. on 4.0 scale | State developed (subject matter) | Performance evaluation (TPAI)<br>3 years to attain mastery |
| Kentucky | At or above 12th grade level on standardized test in English and mathematics and a 2.25 G.P.A. (2.5 G.P.A. in subject field to begin student teaching) | Test on communication skills, general knowledge, professional education, and content knowledge (to be selected 1984) | Proposed one-year internship with local assessment of teachers (1984) |
| Louisiana | ACT 16 with 2.2 G.P.A. to ACT 14 with 3.2 G.P.A<br>10% waiver | NTE (Core Battery, Area) | |
| Maryland | Commission created in 1981 to study issues. Recommendations submitted October 1982 include basic skills testing for entrance to teacher education (such as ETS pre-professional test) with minimum 2.5 G.P.A. on 4.0 scale. Certification testing and beginning teacher program are also proposed. | | |

## TABLE 29 (continued)

| | State Board or Legislative Mandate for Admission to Teacher Education Programs | Test Before Certification | Performance Assessment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mississippi | Minimum ACT scores or ACT-COMP exam ACT-COMP (minimum score on speaking and writing portion) | NTE (Composite, or Common Examinations* if no area test exists) | Performance evaluation of beginning teachers (1986) |
| North Carolina | Approved program which includes testing for general education and communication (NTE Core Batteries I & II) (Effective for Sophomores Fall 1983) | NTE (Area, Professional Education Test - Core Battery III) | Performance evaluation during provisional period (to be implemented) |
| South Carolina | Basic skills testing in reading, writing and mathematics | NTE or South Carolina Teaching Area Examinations | Performance evaluation during provisional period |
| Tennessee | ACT 17 (SAT 835) or CAT 9th grade phasing into 12th grade level | NTE (Common Examinations*) (scores to be set) | |
| Texas | Basic skills testing in math, English, mandated by 1984 | Mandated by 1986 | |
| Virginia | SAT 835 and G.P.A. 2.5 recommended | NTE (Common Examinations*, Area) (July 1984) | 2 year probationary period (July 1986) |
| West Virginia | Proposed for September 1985: Certification based on program approval. Programs include basic skills testing, content specialization exam (statewide instrument), general education component, with a performance measurement during student teaching (statewide instrument). (Includes all endorsement areas) | | |

*Several states using NTE Common Examinations are in the process of validating scores on the new NTE Core Batteries to replace the Common Examinations.

ACT = American College Testing Program - aptitude examination for college bound high school seniors
ACT-COMP = American College Testing Program Comprehensive Outcomes Measures Project
SAT = Scholastic Aptitude Test for college bound high school seniors - College Board
NTE = National Teacher Examinations - Educational Testing Service
CAT = California Achievement Test

SOURCE: Southern Regional Education Board, September, 1983.